DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1. Camp Douglas, U. T., Wednesday Morning, April 13, 1864. No. 83.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,

AT

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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☞ Mr. Ed. Pennington is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

☞ Mr. L. W. J. Cook is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

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SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE.

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For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

Western Mails.

For all places West of Salt Lake City, Close at 6 P. M. each day.

Northern Mails.

For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 A. M.

For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 A. M.

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For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M.

For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6-30 A. M.

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Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

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From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M.

From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

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From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 4 P. M.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 4 P. M.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

MEMPHIS, April 7th.

An arrival from Arkansas, reports Gen. Steele and army on one bank of the Ouachita river, and that the Confederate infantry and cavalry, under Marmaduke, Cabell and Sibly, are on the other. Steele's army out numbers the rebels, so it is supposed they will leave.

Gov. Murphy, of Arkansas, issued an Address to the people of the counties in that State in which no election has been held, and after reviewing the action of the late State Convention, closed with an appeal to the people of those counties, to return to their allegiance to the old Government; and recommends them under an ordinance passed by the State Convention for that purpose, to hold an election as soon as they can with safety, by which means members of the Legislature and county officers, take upon themselves the rights and duties of freemen, and give their aid to the Union. An Address was sent out for distribution with Gen. Steele's command.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, says: No events of general importance have recently occurred.

NEW YORK, April 8th.

The steamer Arago from Hilton Head with advices from Florida, report that a small skirmish took place March 21st, near Pilatka, between our pickets and the rebel cavalry. The latter retreated. The gunboat Ottawa afterwards shelled them, but the effect is unknown.

By means of a flag-of-truce, permission was obtained by Chaplain Chapman of the 69th N. Y., at Tallahasse, to acertain the condition of our wounded in the hands of the enemy. Report says they are badly treated, especially the colored soldiers.

Gen. Hatch is temporarily in command of the Florida district, and Gen. Seymour remains at Hilton Head for the present.

Gen. Gilmore has been to Jacksonville and Fernandina and returned to Hilton Head.

A few shells are occasionally sent into Charleston. One of our 30-pounder Parrot's at Cumming's point, exploded after having been fired forty-one hundred and sixty-five times.

A special to the *Times* says: Refugees from Richmond report Lee's army being largely augmented, and he expected to start the spring campaign with eighty or ninety thousand troops. Conscripts arriving at Richmond are sent forward to the Rapidan without delay. The report that the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad has been taken up by the rebels, is pronounced untrue. The general understanding in Richmond is that the rebel leaders have concluded on a defensive line of operations this spring.

The Federal War Department is about weeding out unemployed Gen's. to the number of thirty or forty, to make room for the promotion of others.

A special to the *World* says: Gen. Burnside has gone West on a special mission for the purpose of raising negro troops.

A Kentucky dispatch from Louisville says: Several of Forrest's officers crossed the Ohio into Indiana and Illinois, for the purpose of exciting the people to revolt; others remained in Kentucky to help conspirators to keep the flames of sedition alive.

Forrest in his late raid secured several hundred Kentucky recruits. He is on his way to Corinth, and will it is said, thence undertake with reinforcements, a raid into Middle Kentucky, with the expectation of getting a large number of recruits. Others say he will join Longstreet and proceed into East Kentucky.

NEW YORK, April 7th.

The champion billiard match between Kavanaugh and Ticman last night, was won by the former in 122 innings by a score of 1500 against 1265.

Further advices from Hilton Head report forty-six refugees from Charlestown picked up in small boats by one of the blockaders.

The rebel rams on the stocks at Charleston, are badly injured by our fire directed against them whenever the weather is favorable for practice.

ST. LOUIS, April 8th.

A fire occurred at Alton, Ill., on Wednesday night consuming a ware house on the levee, occupied by Simpson & Ketchum. It was filled with hay and other produce; some adjoining buildings were destroyed. Loss about $100,000; insured for $60,000.

Democrat's Alexandria, La., dispatch says a large amount of cotton is being captured along the Red river. It is reported that several naval officers were captured while confiscating cotton.

Admiral Porter issued a circular to the captains and officers of steamboats in the employ of the Confederate Government as transports, that if they deliver their boats to Lim he will afford them every opportunity to recover their property, while if they burn them they will be a total loss.

NEW YORK, April 8th.

Specials say the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, had under consideration for the last two days, a proposition for abolishing Naval Agencies throughout the United States, and adopting in their stead a plan submitted by Grimes, of detailing naval officers to make all purchases of supplies and naval stores for the entire service. The Committee enter upon a thorough investigation of the subject, and don't think it advisable at present to adopt, but have authorized the Chairman to report against it. A large delegation of engine builders from New England, New York and Pennsylvania, was before the Naval Committee yesterday, asking remuneration from Government, on the ground that they have lost heavily, owing to the increased price of labor and material. According to their statements before the Committee, they have lost several hundred thousand dollars. The builders of mills have also been before the Committee, alleging that they too lost immensely on contracts. The Committee have the matter under advisement.

The Special Senate Naval Committee have nearly completed their labors, and will shortly make a report. Their disclosures will be very damaging to the Navy Department, showing the reckless, irresponsible manner in which contracts are made and supplies purchased by the Department. The Committee will recommend many radical changes in this respect.

CAIRO, April 8th.

A naval dispatch-boat, new material, arrived from Alexandria, La., with sixteen hundred bales of cotton, captured by the fleet. No late news.

Forrest is reported trying to get away by dividing his force into small detachments, fearing to be caught in a trap.

An aprival from the Tennesse river reports Rodey's command doing considerable mischief in the vicinity of Waterloo, Alabama. Their principal business seems to be robbing and conscripting.

NEW YORK, April 8th.

The Richmond *Examiner* is indignant because two regiments recruited by John Morgan, have been taken from him and given to Gen. Grigsby, a pet of Jeff. Davis, leaving Morgan with only 500 men.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.

Jay Cook writes that the ten-forty loan will prove as great a success as the five-twenty loan last year.

Sherman introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to provide for a national currency secured by U. S. stocks, and to provide for the redemption thereof; referred to the Committee on Finance. Hale called up a bill to repeal the first section of the Joint Resolution of Feb. 24th, '64, relative to the transfer of persons in military to naval service, which passed.

CHICAGO, April 8th.

A Cincinnati telegram reports great excitement there in consequence of the sudden disappearance of the firm of Bidwell & Co., commission merchants, who have consummated a mammoth swindle, by which a number of merchants of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg and New York, are sufferers. They are supposed to have fled to Canada.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House, was instructed to-day to inquiry into the expediency of reporting a bill laying an *ad valorem* tax on all sales of bonds, stocks and merchandize of all descriptions and on receipts of railroad companies, gas, and all other incorporated companies.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1864

A Word to Correspondents, and about Ourselves.

We are in the constant receipt of communications, which we feel ourselves compelled to reject, as violative of the independent, straight-forward policy which we have marked out for this paper. Correspondents must remember that the VEDETTE was not established, nor is it conducted for the purpose of making war on anybody, or as the vehicle of abuse and vituperation. We are desirous of giving everybody a fair hearing on any matter pertaining to the public interests, but cannot consent to be the medium of angry, passionate or rengeful men, indulging in senseless abuse or unmeaning vituperation. In view of our determination to make the VEDETTE a readable and courteous journal, contributing to the information and enlightenment of the people, and, at the same time, the medium of independent commentary upon men and things in our midst, we have given place to communications which have gone the full length of the limit which we have imposed on the columns of our paper. As we have said before, our columns are always open to any fair statement of fact from all classes, or just commentary upon events having a public interest, but our correspondents transcend the limits of propriety, when they give loose rein to imagination and indulge in mere invective or weak abuse. There is no error either of opinion or action, which may not be fairly and most vigorously combated, in respectful and truthful language, and while in some instances we have printed contributions, without tampering with the manuscripts, we deem it due to correspondents, throughout the Territory, to be more explicit than perhaps we have been.

While in our editorial and correspondents' columns, we will give freely and independently our opinions, and are prepared to state facts properly authenticated, when they have a public bearing, or pertain to the rights of the people at large, it will ever be as it has been, our endeavor to avoid that vulgar abuse which but injures the cause it affects to promote.

In another column to-day we print a communication, received from a citizen of one of the other settlements, which speaks for itself. While we have abundant reason to believe that outside the City, (and mayhap in it) there are men who are constantly engaged in inciting the prejudices of the people against the troops at Camp Douglas, as represented by our correspondent, we regret that it is so, and it is to these representations that much of the ill-feeling which manifestly exists, in some parts of the Territory is to be attributed. Now, the troops here are neither better nor worse than other men. They are here at the order of our common country, for a specific purpose, and until it shall appear that they are inimical to the true interests of the people, they are not entitled to the wordy abuse which some men delight to lavish on them. We are aware too, that as our correspondent suggests, efforts are made to abridge the influence and circulation of this paper among the people, but we entertain the most charitable doubts that the reading of our "paper is absolutely forbidden" in the settlements, and that the faithful are "counseled" against it. Still it may be so, and we let the statement go for what it is worth. We recognize the right of every man to read what we say or let it alone, but we do not recognize either the policy or propriety of teachers of the people forbidding our circulation among the masses. However, if they can afford to do without the VEDETTE, we suppose it is all right, and we will not complain. No doubt we often say things which are distasteful to some, and publish facts which do not redound to the credit of everybody, but we propose to follow the even tenor of our way, seeking earnestly to do injustice to nobody. If from imperfect information, or misrepresentation of those on whom we rely, injustice is done, the VEDETTE is honest enough, and independent enough, to make every proper reparation, when convinced of error.

The editor of this paper, and those associated with him in its conduct, have no enemies to punish or friends to reward—have no prejudices to indulge or personalities to ventilate. Public men, and public acts, however, are the fair subjects of just criticism, and bad deeds or doings of questionable propriety, affecting the whole community, will receive the legitimate discussion which a free people and a free press have the undoubted right to give them. So much for ourselves and our correspondents.

The following notice has been unavoidably crowded out of previous papers.

The Benefit on Saturday Night.

As we anticipated the City Theater on Saturday night, (being the last performance of the season,) was filled with an immense and delighted audience. The proceeds of the occasion were devoted to the benefit of the gentlemen composing the troupe and must have been satisfactory to them. We doubt if there was a vacant standing room;—we are sure there was not a spare seat—from parquette to gallery. Dion Boucicault's splendid drama of the "Colleen Bawn" was magnificently put on the stage, and, without exception the actors and actresses did unwontedly well. We have never seen Mrs. Irwin appear to better advantage. The part of *Eily O'Connor*, the "Colleen Bawn," is admirably adapted to her style of playing and was most effectively rendered. Irwin as *Myles na Coppaleen*, a roaring Irishman, was exceedingly good and astonished his most appreciative friends. Simmons played with more ease and natural grace than ever before, and deserves credit for the marked improvement. Mr. Caine, Dunbar, and in fact all the company are deserving of credit. We should not do entire justice did we fail to note the first rate performance of Mrs. Gibson, as *Ann Chute*. Decidedly the best thing she has done on the boards since we have had the pleasure of witnessing the plays at this institution. Mrs. Bowring as *Mrs. Creaghan*, was better than usual.

But the culmination of the evening's entertainment, was in the beautiful Fairy spectacle of the "Mountain Sylph," and the highest beauty of that, is the splendid and graceful wreath dance, performed by twelve young ladies. We are informed that not less than nine of them were Misses Young (sisters), aided by the two little Misses Clawson, and led by Miss Alexander, the "Fairy Queen"—all under the direction of Mrs. Irwin. For amateurs, and for a first appearance—the young Misses did not only remarkably well, but the grace and ease with which they went through the mazy dance, attracted universal admiration and merited applause.

On the whole the performance was far the best which has ever been vouchsafed to a Salt Lake audience, and would have been exceedingly creditable to any theater in the Union. During the long summer vacation, we shall miss the pleasant evenings spent with so much delight at the City Theater, and be fully prepared for the increased novelties in contemplation next Fall.

CAMP DOUGLAS.—We visited Camp yesterday, and were struck for the first time with the change that has taken place since the departure of the Cavalry. Quiet reigns supreme; but we suppose it must have been the contrast with the throng which lately prevailed there, that caused the walk around the Parade Ground to look so deserted.

There are still six Companies of the 3d Infantry, C. V., quartered there; and had we not been accustomed to the appearance of so many more Companies of the 2d Cavalry, the Ground might not have looked so dull.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Spring, genial and pleasant, has now fairly set in upon us, and (after the exceeding cold, raw and disagreeable weather which we have had so long) is a most pleasant change. Everything looks propitious for the coming crops in Utah, and when we consider the immense scope of country and population to be fed, for a time mainly, from this and the adjoining vallies, we have cause to be thankful for the benignant aspects of the season.

THE CONFERENCE SEASON.—With the Conferences, lately held in this City, having now closed their sessions, the throng of strangers in the city has very perceptibly diminished. It is to be hoped that all the participants have been highly edified with the exercises attendant thereon, and have imbibed sufficient christian charity during their attendance, to tolerate the differences of opinion on merely doctrinal points, which must and do necessarily obtain among mankind. But they ought all to bear in mind that while difference in doctrinal opinion is a necessity, and as such to be endured in charity, argued with or against in kindness and always treated with respect, such is not the case with pretended doctrines which directly conflict with the supreme law of the land, with which no doctrine ought ever to interfere; and that there is no surer proof of the falsity of any such spurious teaching, than the fact of its being against the laws of our country.

(Communicated.)

One of the People has his Say.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
April 9th, 1864.

EDITOR DAILY VEDETTE:—It is a long time previous to this Conference since I visited Salt Lake City, and I must confess myself agreeably surprised. For, having heard a great deal about Camp Douglas and the pollutions that the soldiers had introduced, I expected to have seen strange sights while I staid in the city. But, judge my astonishment, when I found all quiet and prosperous—certainly more prosperous than heretofore. I looked about to find "drunken volunteers" at every street corner, but I did not see one. I also expected that the people would have been in arms, and drilled, like they are in the country. But what astonished and puzzled me as much as anything, was the "Saints" talked about, and to miners and gentiles in general, as though it was not forbidden. Nor did they look upon it with horror—there seemed familiarity of intercourse. Is not this one of the corruptions! To make sure that I saw all the sights, I went up to Camp Douglas—of course, I approached very carefully, lest I should be tainted with something under the name of corruption, but in what shape it was to show itself, I did not know. But even there I found all peace and quiet, and each one minding his own business and letting others alone; and do you believe it! I did not find what I was most looking for—corruption, demoralization and drunkenness. Well, sir, thinks I to myself, the chaps in our settlement certainly have been deceived, for we all believed something monstrous had come to the country with the soldiers. I amongst the rest, mark ye, believed it.

After visiting the Camp, I returned to the city again, still ruminating over the expected sights I was to have seen, and thrusting my fingers wildly through my hair, thinking a kind of abstractedly and half distractedly, when all at once a bright thought struck me—I remembered having heard of a newspaper published by the soldiers—that's a happy thought, says I, now I have it—I shall see in the paper all at a glance—the vile thing will show its hideous head there. I procured a file of the VEDETTE and seating myself in an arm chair began to read, and read. I was astonished sir, I found nothing in the paper reasonably to object to, but lots to admire. I found terse, tasteful, well written articles, respectfully addressed to the understanding of the people. I was agitated, I began to feel curious, I was reading a forbidden paper. A stealthily crawling feeling began to run through my veins, a scene of dizziness beclouded my sight, I threw down the paper, concluding surely that that was the accursed thing. My nerves becoming somewhat calmer I dozed off in sleep, and when I awoke I had a confused idea that I had been dreaming, that my cherished hope had glided from me so gradually that I did not know it, only by the presence of a better one.

Under the influence of my fresh light, I concluded that the "imported crime" question was an illusion of the mind, and that circumstances did not justify the forboding and alarm there is in the country. Now, sir, in the absence of otherwise being able to account for this alarm, I have come to the conclusion it is in the VEDETTE itself. You, sir, have introduced into these peaceful valleys, a daily paper—is not this against counsel? Is not this daily paper publishing, a gentile practice? If one had been wanted, would it not have been introduced by proper authority? Are you not afraid to go against Counsel? I have not come to the city for nothing—I shall carry news to my neighbors of this new feature. I am taking a pocket full of the VEDETTE's to read to them, and golly! how some of them will stare, with mouth agape, when I read to them some of the articles; and when astride the barn yard fence we talk over their contents, not a few of them will bewail the counsel that deprives them of the VEDETTE.

Yours, etc., ALPHIA.

Ayers, Ship & Bolkley, from Baltimore.

Business dull. Large arrivals of coal, and blasting powder, have knocked the bottom from the market for those articles.

Fonda & Gray, grocers, failed to-day; the attachments against them already exceed $100,000. Their creditors all reside here; cause of failure, too free speculation in mining stocks.

Shanghae dates of the 23d February have been received. The news is unimportant. The Japanese Embassy left Shanghae for France on the 31st, their object being to try to induce Europeans to abandon Yokahama, as a place of residence.

On April 1st, reports were current at Acapulco, that the French had taken possession of Colima and Manzanillo, without opposition; Uraga having withdrawn his forces to the mountains.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

CHICAGO, April 8.

The Senate bill extending the time for the States to accept grants of land for agricultural and mechanical college purposes, was considered in the House yesterday. Holman offered an amendment providing that any State or Territory may appropriate the revenue derived from lands donated to them, for the education of orphans of soldiers and sailors. Several members protested against the amendment, which was finally rejected. The bill passed with an amendment including the State of Western Virginia.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.

The Committee on Manufactures, made a report relative to the duties on wool. They say the expectation that low grades of wool would not compete with domestic products, has not been realized. Seven-eights of all the importation last year, were invoiced as below the minimum of 18c per lb, the whole averaging less than 17c. This has defrauded the Treasury and done great injustice to the wool growers. The entire duties last year, did not produce more than half a million of dollars. The Committee recommend that the duty of five per centage on wools under 18 cents, be changed; that a specific duty of three cents per pound, and an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. on wools costing over 18 and not over 20 cents, be imposed; that a specific duty of six cents per pound, and an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent. on wool costing over twenty cents per pound, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem* at the port where the duty is paid. The total amount of wool imported during the last fiscal year, is nearly seventy-two million pounds, costing over one hundred and twelve million dollars.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

CAIRO, April 5th.

Steamer Continental from Orleans on the 2d, brings a large number of Government wagons and mules from Vicksburg.

Nine hundred contrabands, men, women and children, have arrived from Alexandria.

Officers of a steamer from Red river, report considerable fighting on Cane river, thirty-five miles above Alexandria, on the 28th, between Gen. Smith's forces and about 8000 of Dudley's brigade of Lee's cavalry corps and Dick Taylor's army, estimated at 12,000 strong, posted in an advantageous position. The fight lasted about three hours; our loss is reported at 18 killed, and about 60 wounded. We captured 500 prisoners, and others are being brought in. Our troops did not halt on the battle ground but pushed on in pursuit of the retreating enemy. No rest would be given the enemy. It was Gen. Smith's intention to force the enemy to make a stand and to defeat them in a pitched battle if possible. A considerable number of deserters have entered our lines.

The steamer Lacrosse, was captured by guerrillas on the 25th; her crew was paroled and the officers retained.

A large number of Mississippi refugees are gathering within our lines at Fort Pike and vicinity; 700 in one lot are reported to have left rebeldom.

LOUISVILLE, April 8th.

Nineteen rebels from Caldwell county, belonging to the 3d Ky. cavalry, gave themselves up to Provost Marshal Hopkins, yesterday. They were sent here and took the oath prescribed by the Amnesty Proclamation. One of them says that Forrest, on the 26th, was between Mayfield and Paducah, and had disbanded the 3d, 7th and 8th Kentucky rebel cavalry, and permitted them to go home.

Two hundred rebels are reported in the vicinity of the Hermitage, 11 miles from Nashville. They attacked a camp of wood choppers on the south side of the Cumberland; a force was sent after them.

The story of Forrest's officers having crossed into Indiana to excite a revolt, is discredited here.

About forty guerrillas entered Shelbyville, Kentucky, at 1 o'clock this morning, stole seven horses, and broke open the branch Bank of Ashland, but before they could rifle the contents, they became alarmed at the proximity of the 7th Ohio, and decamped. They have been depredating in that vicinity for two weeks. Three of them were arrested and confined in jail at Taylorsville last Friday. On Sunday their comrades attacked the jail and released them.

ST. PAUL, April 8th.

Scouts from the head of the coteau northwest from Lake Traverse, report to Gen. Sibley that they have held communication with the Sioux, from the upper country, who say that most of the Sessitons are desirous of peace. They have encamped near Big Mound, on Missouri coteau, to the number of 320 lodges. The Yanktonnais were expected to arrive in the same neighborhood shortly. Many Sioux are assembling on the bank of the Missouri, preparatory to crossing, as they say there is no buffalo in their country. They will be governed by the course of the Yanktonnais as to peace or war with the Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

A bill was introduced into the Senate yesterday, to provide a National currency.

In the House, the bill of Hoper was passed without material change in the way of amendments. Sumner made a lengthy speech in favor of the total abolition of slavery, and was followed by Powell in opposition. Saulsbury proposed an amendment securing the liberty of press, free speech and re-establishing the principle of no compromise, which was rejected after some remarks by McDougall. Amendments as heretofore reported as a substitute for the original bill, were adopted by vote of 58 to 6.

NEW YORK, April 9th.

A special to the *Times* says General Sedgewick testified yesterday, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, that he justified the conduct of Meade at the battle of Gettysburg, and was very severe on Hooker, in regard to the battle of Chancellorsville. In reply to a question why Hooker crossed the river, he said he could give no reasons to justify such a step; he only did so after positive orders from Hooker, which he exhibited to the Committee.

CHICAGO, April 11th.

Subsequent to the vote in the House last Saturday on the expulsion of Harris, Schenck offered a resolution declaring Harris unworthy to be a member of the House and that he is hereby censured. Eldridge moved to lay on the table, which was lost by 23 to 80. The resolution of censure then passed by a vote of 93 to 18.

WASHINGTON, April 10th.

Colfax's resolution for the expulsion of Long will be debated at length in the House to-morrow. It is probable no vote will be taken, as it will be impossible to obtain the requisite two-thirds vote to expel him. The resolution is not so strong as in Harris' case, which declared the latter unworthy to a seat in Congress. It will probably pass by a party vote. All the Democrats voted against the expulsion of Harris yesterday.

All Sutlers have been officially ordered to leave the army of the Potomac before the end of the week.

CHICAGO, April 11th.

Special from Washington says a committee of leading Republicans of both Houses, called on Senator Morgan, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and urged upon him a postponement of the Convention. A paper is being circulated signed by several Representatives and Senators insisting that the Convention be postponed.

The House resolution respecting Mexico, has been referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Committee will take no action until the views of Secretary Seward have has all about been heard from any action by Congress on the subject, and the propriety with which the resolution passed the House, has caused a good deal of uneasiness at the State Department.

Owing to the severe indisposition of Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the new revenue bill will not be reported entire until Tuesday. It is now being perfected and graduating rates fixed excepting on distilled spirits; that matter proved most vexatious of all. Secretary Chase, Commissioner Lewis, and many members of the Committee are favorable to imposing a tax of not less than a dollar and a quarter at as early a day as possible; while other members urge a graduating scale of a dollar after July, then a dollar and a quarter after January next. All agree upon the principle of imposing a high tax, the only question being as to the time when it shall take effect.

WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP.

TWENTY JACKSON AND AURORA Thimble Skein Wagons will be sold cheap. Apply to

R. A. KEYES,
G. S. L. City, April 12, '64-tf Salt Lake House.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. ap9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

SALE & FEED STABLES.

SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

THE Subscriber has complete accommodations for feeding and stabling stock of all kinds.

Corral Accommodation

On a liberal scale on the premises at Reasonable Rates. Particular attention given to the Selling of Stock.
ap9tf H. J. FAUST.

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of Stock in the Jordan Silver Mining Co., at $50 00 per share. Apply to

EDWARD PENNINGTON,
Quartermaster's Warehouse
mar18tf Salt Lake City.

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

203 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap2tf

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. djan7tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Cahn, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.
S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. ap6tf

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS RESTAURANT.

South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.

Meals at all hours between Reveille and Tattoo.

feb8plm JULIAN AVEY, Prop'r.

WANTED.

HAY and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by
mr5tf WALKER BROS.

SALT! SALT!!

A No. one article of fine boiled

TABLE SALT,

Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and at the shortest notice. Also, a superior quality without sacks furnished in any quantity, on application to
feb13-1m H. J. SNEDAKER,
9th ward, G. S. L. City.

FOR SALE.

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Store-house, Salt Lake City.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.

Merchant Tailors,

Second South Temple St., Near Brown's Livery Stable,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have on hand,

Broad Cloths,
Black Doe Skins,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Satinetts, and
Silk Vestings,

which they offer to make up to order, on Reasonable Terms.

We call particular attention to our stock of

Pantaloon Goods,

just received from the East, which are of the latest Styles, and in quality superior to any ever before offered for sale in this city.

Feeling thankful for past favors, and confident in our ability to Cut and Make Up every variety of garments in the most fashionable and approved styles, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Clothing cleansed and repaired. Cutting done to order. mr29 1m

GREAT SALT LAKE

—AND—

EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE.

WILL commence running regular trips, with good through braced wagons, May 1st, 1864.

THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.

Leave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, via. Bannack and Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every Tuesday.

Leave Virginia City every Tuesday, via. Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every Monday.

Passengers and Express matter conveyed.

THOS. D. BROWN, Agent, Main St., G. S. L. City. Proprietors. mr26-tf

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JAS. W. KERR. MARTIN H. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1tf

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1p6m

PAXTON & THORNBURGH, Virginia. } { E. WHEATON, Austin.

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,

BANKERS,

AUSTIN, - - - - - - - - - N. T.

Draw on

Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business. feb24-tf

H. W. THRALL, Virginia. } { PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO., Austin.

ASSAY OFFICE

OF

THRALL & CO.,

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin.

We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.

All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.

feb24tf THRALL & CO.

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,
formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

HAVING opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap4tf

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. ap6tf

☞ A young man recently presented himself for examination as Assistant Engineer in the navy. Among other questions, the following was asked of him: "Suppose you had built an engine yourself, performed every part of the work without assistance, and *knew* that it was in complete order, but when put into a vessel the pump would not draw water, what would you do?" The young man promptly replied, "I should go to the side of the vessel and ascertain if there was any water in the river." Guess they let him pass.

EFFECTS OF BAD WHISKY.—Hamilton Perry, once a noble specimen of humanity, intellectual, educated and able, is now confined in the maniac cell of our County Insane Asylum, a raving furious maniac, and all through whisky. To see the writhings and hear the unearthly yelling of this poor wreck of a once noble man, is enough to make one swear eternal hostility to the mind destroying cup.—*Virginia Bucketip.*

A BALLET FANCY.—In the ballet *Morgane*, now produced at the Berlin Opera House, forty male dancers appear in fancy costumes, each wearing on his head a gilt candelabra with five lights. The effect is said "to be beyond description."

An Act to punish and prevent the Practice of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other Places, and disapproving and annulling certain Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person having a husband or wife living, who shall marry any other person, whether married or single, in a Territory of the United States, or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall, except in the cases specified in the proviso to this section, be adjudged guilty of bigamy, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years: *Provided, nevertheless*, That this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any lotunic marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage shall have been absent for five successive years without being known to such person within that time to be living; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been dissolved by the decree of a competent court; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been annulled or pronounced void by the sentence or decree of a competent court on the ground of the nullity of the marriage contract.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following ordinance of the provisional government of the State of Deseret, so called, namely: "An ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," passed February eight, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and adopted, re-enacted, and made valid by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah by an act passed January nineteen, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act in relation to the compilation and revision of the laws and resolutions in force in Utah Territory, their publication and distribution," and all other acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the said legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, which establish, support, maintain, shield, or countenance polygamy, be, and the same hereby are, disapproved and annulled: *Provided*, That this act shall be so limited and construed as not to affect or interfere with the right of property legally acquired under the ordinance heretofore mentioned, nor with the right "to worship God according to the dictates of conscience," but only to annul all acts and laws which establish, maintain, protect, or countenance the practice of polygamy, evasively called spiritual marriage, however disguised by legal or ecclesiastical solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, or other contrivances.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes to acquire or hold real estate in any Territory of the United States during the existence of the territorial government of a greater value than fifty thousand dollars; and all real estate acquired or held by any such corporation or association contrary to the provisions of this act shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States; *Provided*, That existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired by the provisions of this section.

APPROVED, July 1, 1862. ap7tf

ATTENTION!

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!

NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHEAP AND GOOD,

FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!

Wormser & Co.,

Have just opened a Splendid Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc.

Consisting of

LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS, OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.

All Kinds of

LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES, LADIES AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, FANCY TRIMMINGS, LADIES' GLOVES, ETC. CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,

of Every Variety, and

YANKEE NOTIONS,

too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

☞ At the New Store, Main Street, next to Cronyn & Clayton's. mr24-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Arrived this day at

WALKER BRO'S.

A full Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

ETC., ETC.

To Arrive

On the first day of April, a

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

FANCY DRESS AND DRY GOODS,

Selected expressly for

Spring Trade.

ALSO,

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC., ETC.

mr18tf WALKER BRO'S.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

jan5-tf JOS. D. BAYLISS.

CITY RESTAURANT.

HYDE & VANCE, Proprietors.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake city and vicinity, and particularly the traveling public, that we have just opened a first class Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake House, where we will always be found ready to serve up Meals at all hours, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms. mr2-tf

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH.

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls your attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS, CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, SUGARS, etc., etc., etc., HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY, etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMIE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

ap5tf A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY,

SELECTED WITH ESPECIAL VIEW TO THIS MARKET,

At Rates to Suit the Times.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In fact everything desirable, necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicos, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

☞ *GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES.* ☜

ap5tf RANSOHOFF & CO.

SALT! SALT!!

TABLE SALT

Put up in sacks of all sizes, and to suit purchasers, at the U. S. Subsistence Store House, Salt Lake City.

FOR SALE,

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Bales.

Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Store house, Salt Lake City.

NEWS!

WE are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. [illegible] supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, to any [illegible] required by mining companies or others.

FOR SALE,

One hundred and sixty shares Virginia Consolidated Copper Mining Company. Apply to

Quartermaster's Warehouse, S. L. C.

mr25tf

ARMY PROPOSALS.

Commissary Department, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Subsistence Office,

G. S. L. City, MAY 1st, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores, viz:

1st, FRESH BEEF.

Three hundred and twenty-six thousand (326,000) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, to be delivered in the usual manner, (sacks, chains, and kidney tallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place each week, and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

The delivery to commence on the first day of June, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.

2nd, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months, from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, one hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 12 M., on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through the Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 M., the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following articles of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required, provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 31st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand (4000) Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.
Oats—One Hundred Thousand (100,000) Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. Bids will also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through the Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. B. Stover Ass't Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.

D. B. STOVER,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, District of Utah